

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Commissioner
of Labor and Statistics
of Maryland
1932

MARYLAND RARE BOOK ROOM
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND LIBRARY
COLLEGE PARK, MD.

LIBRARY—COLLEGE PARK



CLASS

BOOK

Acc. No.

10118

DO NOT REMOVE

Press of
King Brothers, Inc.
Baltimore, Md.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Commissioner
of Labor and Statistics
of Maryland
1932**

J. KNOX INSLEY

Commissioner



LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

16 West Saratoga Street

Baltimore, Maryland



43158

Mont.

HC

107

M3R-3

1932

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

ALBERT C. RITCHIE,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Sir:

Pursuant to the requirements of the statute creating this Bureau, I have the honor to submit herewith the forty-first annual report of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics for the year 1932.

J. KNOX INSLEY,

Commissioner.

Baltimore, May 15, 1933.

CONTENTS

	Page
General Report	1
Financial Statement.....	2
Report of Inspections Made in 1932.....	3
Report of Boiler Inspectors.....	4
Report of Bureau of Mines.....	4
Industrial Disputes.....	5
Children in Industry.....	7
Employment Certificates Issued.....	7
Employment Certificates Refused.....	8
Statements of Age.....	9
Verification of Ages.....	9
Report of School Attendance Department.....	9
Report of Industrial Inspectors.....	10
Violations	12
Distribution of Children Securing Certificates.....	14
Medical Report	26
Report of Special Permit Department.....	27
Newsboys and Street-Traders.....	33
Children Appearing in Theaters in Baltimore City.....	42
Occupational Diseases	44
Women in Industry.....	45
Violations of Laws Governing Hours of Labor.....	45
Distribution of Women Found Working in Baltimore City.....	46
Home-Workers	49
Employment and Unemployment in Maryland in 1932	49
Unemployment	49
Building Contracts.....	50
The Trend of Employment in Selected Industries in Maryland in 1932	50
Staff of the State Commissioner of Labor and Statistics.....	56

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND STATISTICS
MARYLAND

During 1932, the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics continued to make every effort with the facilities available to meet and enforce the provisions of the various laws coming within its jurisdiction. The details of its several activities appear elsewhere in this report.

Over a period of some years the office has been actively interested in the various problems connected with migratory labor, and an inter-state committee, composed of representatives from Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, continued to function throughout the year. A representative of this office is a member of this committee.

The office regrets that it has been unable to repeat the unemployment census which, through the courtesy of the Baltimore Police Department, it took in February of each of three successive years—1928, 1929, and 1930—but it has made an effort to assemble information in regard to employment conditions within the State.

Regular monthly reports indicating the trend of employment and of the amount of weekly payrolls have been compiled and distributed by this office since 1923. Slightly increased facilities in 1931 made it possible to increase the scope of this report to include additional fields of employment, and during the summer of 1932 the office for the first time released for Maryland and the Baltimore Industrial Area employment and payroll index numbers constructed from the data secured monthly. These index numbers will be released each month on a current basis.

Early in 1932 a directory of the manufacturers of the State was made available for distribution and the demands for this comprehensive register have served to substantiate the opinion of the office that such a directory was needed. The office hopes that it will be possible to issue revised editions of the directory periodically.

In response to increasing demands for assistance in securing employment, the State Free Employment Service started its formal existence in October, 1931, with very limited facilities, and since that time has rendered valuable assistance to numbers of men and women in seeking employment. This office is still convinced of Maryland's need for adequate service of this nature.

A financial statement of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND
STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1932.

	Appropriation	Amount Expended	Approximate Amount of Outstanding Bills	Unexpended Balance
Total for Salaries.....	\$54,704.00	\$52,060.47		\$2,643.53
Total for Expenses.....	15,896.00	13,342.54		2,553.46
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$70,600.00	\$65,403.01		\$5,196.99

SUMMARY

Total Appropriation for Salaries and Expenses	\$70,600.00
Total Amount of Salaries and Expenses	\$65,403.01
Amount Reverted to State	\$5,196.99

COLLECTIONS

Boiler Inspections	\$ 885.00
Insurance Companies	1,007.00
Children to appear on Stage	400.00
Interest on Bank Deposits.....	10.30
	<hr/>
Amount sent to Comptroller.....	2,302.30
	<hr/>
Amount to be deducted from Appropriation.....	7,499.29
	<hr/>
Net Expenses of Commissioner of Labor and Statistics	\$63,100.71

NUMBER OF FIRST INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN 1932

County	Number of Establishments	Child Labor	Ten-Hour Law	Factory	Home-Workers	General	Total Number
Total	25,751	515	6,026	1,953	247	17,977	26,718
Baltimore City	21,444	403	4,748	1,743	247	15,110	22,251
Allegany	698	11	256	42	.....	411	720
Baltimore	635	4	132	27	.....	479	642
Caroline	86	5	40	4	.....	43	92
Carroll	356	14	86	17	.....	255	372
Dorchester	122	23	80	11	.....	39	153
Frederick	562	7	125	23	.....	423	578
Garrett	118	4	22	4	.....	91	121
Howard	62	.....	14	4	.....	45	63
Kent	30	.....	18	3	.....	10	31
Montgomery	349	3	77	16	.....	261	357
Prince George's	37	.....	6	1	.....	30	37
Queen Anne's	30	9	2	1	.....	18	30
Somerset	53	8	20	2	.....	23	53
Talbot	41	.....	26	.....	.....	15	41
Washington	846	12	253	43	.....	572	880
Wicomico	145	5	64	7	.....	73	149
Worcester	137	7	57	5	.....	79	148

During 1932, the industrial inspectors made a total of 26,718 first inspections in Maryland, of which 22,251 were in Baltimore City. In addition, however, 5,390 regular reinspections were made in Baltimore, and 376 in the various counties, making a total of 32,484 first inspections and regular reinspections made during the year. Of the regular reinspections made in Baltimore, 945 were made at night.

Special additional inspections were made of all manufacturing establishments in Baltimore which are licensed by this office, furthermore, late in 1932. In all, 1,011 establishments of this nature were covered in this special inspection during the year 1932, and the investigation itself was to be continued during the early months of 1933.

Report of Boiler Inspectors

During the year ending September 30, 1932, 178 boilers were inspected, 72 in Baltimore City and 106 in the various counties throughout the State. Of the 178 boilers, 38 were new and 140 old.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF MINES

During 1932 the two District Mine Inspectors in the field of service, continued the work of inspecting the coal mines. There was considerable idle time in the mines and this interfered with the efficient work of the Inspectors.

There was a total of three (3) fatal accidents in the mines of Maryland during the year 1932. One of these occurred on December 28, 1932, and the victim did not die until January 1, 1933, but the death was credited to the year 1932. Had it not been for this last accident, we would have excelled the best record, as, from all information we have been able to obtain, there has never been a year in the operation of Maryland coal mines, when there were less than three (3) fatal accidents.

The coal business was in a fearfully demoralized condition during the entire year. Towards the close of the year some of the mines were only in operation one day per week. This was particularly true of the Tyson mines in the Georges Creek district. The largest company operating in the field, The Consolidation Coal Company, went into the hands of a receiver early in June, 1932.

There were numerous reductions in day wages and tonnage prices as a direct result of the competition of Western Maryland coal operators with each other in the market. The reductions were cheerfully accepted by the mine employes. In at least one instance Maryland operators were compelled to compete with coal from West Virginia in the Baltimore market, the coal being given free at the mine and the consignee paying only the railroad freight. In other words, the consumer in Baltimore paid nothing at all for the coal.

A large portion of the bituminous coal requirements in the City of Baltimore power plants and practically all the requirements of the State of Maryland for State-owned and controlled power plants were supplied by Maryland coal mines.

There was one strike, that of the employees of R. J. Ross Coal Mines, Inc., which lasted from about July 1 until August 29. The Company resumed operation at that time under a receiver appointed by the Circuit Court of Allegany County.

The Bureau continued to exercise supervision over the work of the two Vocational Mining Instructors; one of the classes in the Upper Potomac Region has at the present time an average attendance per night of more than one hundred mine employees.

At the close of the year the Celanese plant at Cumberland was employing over 4,000 employees, many of whom were former mine employees.

The Bureau has continued the collection and compilation of statistics of production and accidents.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Records of nine industrial disputes in Maryland reached the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics during the year 1932.

According to reports, a strike of 99 stoneworkers, cutters, carvers, and planer men occurred in Washington, D. C., and Bladensburg, Maryland, on March 1st. The strike was reported to have been caused by a wage rate reduction of 20 per cent. The strike ended on May 12th and the cutters accepted 20 per cent. reduction; the carvers, 19 per cent.; and the planer men, 24 per cent.

A controversy over the cutting of wages from \$9.00 to \$5.00 per day is reported to have occurred on May 2nd at the O. C. Putney and Woodstock Quarry in Granite, Maryland. The controversy ended on May 6th, and adjustment was not reported.

Another controversy, according to the reports, arose in Perryville on May 17th. A prevailing wage discussion provoked the dispute, and the controversy was reported adjusted and the rates fixed and accepted. The number of workers involved was not reported.

On June 28th a strike of the tin workers at the N. & G. Taylor Tin Company in Cumberland is reported to have been called to request a written agreement. One hundred and seventy-five workers were directly involved and two hundred and fifty were involved indirectly. The outcome was not reported.

A dispute over wage rates of the building workers is reported to have started at the post office in Cumberland on June 11th. The controversy was reported adjusted and the prevailing wage rate fixed and paid, the dispute coming to an end on June 22nd. One hundred workers were involved.

Another controversy over wage rates of the building workers at the post office in Westminster is reported to have occurred on June 28th. The outcome was not reported.

A strike of the employees of the R. J. Ross Coal Mines, Inc., was reported to have occurred on or about July 1st. On August 29th the company is reported to have resumed operations under a receiver.

At Perry Point a controversy is reported to have started in the Veterans' Hospital on September 14th because the prevailing fixed wage rate was not paid to the building crafts. The outcome was not reported.

On September 13th, according to information on file in this office, a large number of men and women employed in the manufacture of men's clothing in the City of Baltimore went on strike, involving more than 200 manufacturers and contractors. The strike was organized by officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and involved improved working conditions, fair increases in wages, reinstatement of workers, and union recognition. On October 4th the Honorable Howard W. Jackson, Mayor of Baltimore, in response to requests for intervention of this nature, requested Professor Jacob H. Hollander of the Department of Political Economy of the John Hopkins University "to investigate the situation in Baltimore City with respect to working conditions in the clothing industry" and "to report . . . the result of such investigation, together with such recommendations as may be advisable."

Subsequently, on October 24th Professor Hollander submitted a report to Mayor Jackson indicating that important employers in the industry had failed to co-operate with his staff of assistants and had failed to recognize "in any form the propriety of the investigation." The conclusion of the report embodied several recommendations.

On November 23rd the dispute was formally referred to this office for consideration under the legal provisions governing official efforts in cases of industrial disputes. At that time adjustments were reported to have been made in many cases and some 4,100 workers had returned to employment. There were still at that time approximately 500 workers on strike, each of whom had been employed by the Harford Company or the Industrial Manufacturing Company, two plants owned and operated by J. Schoeneman, Incorporated, or in the plant of the Modern Coat Makers, a contract shop much of whose work was for J. Schoeneman, Incorporated.

Contact was established with the companies involved, but at no time was this office able to persuade them to participate in arbitration proceedings.

Under the terms of the legal provisions governing situations of this kind, this office, therefore, proceeded to "thoroughly investigate the cause of the dispute or controversy," and the results of the investigation were made public on December 14, 1932.

CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY

Employment Certificates Issued

In Baltimore:

In Baltimore City in 1932 there were issued a total number of 2,208 employment certificates: 1,170 general certificates, 423 vacation certificates, 475 vocational certificates, and 140 temporary certificates. When compared with the number issued in 1931, this represents a decrease of 41.3 per cent., a condition due in part, of course, to the continued current business depression and the attendant difficulty of securing employment. Regardless of fluctuations due directly to the business cycle, however, there has been a marked trend downward in the number of general and vacation employment certificates combined issued in the Baltimore office during the period following the World War. In view of this fact, there is a strong probability, in the opinion of this office, that other factors, for instance growing interest in education and persistent enforcement of the child labor laws in this City, have reflected their influence in a gradual decline in the amount of child labor of this nature.

Of the 1,170 general certificates issued, 812 were first general certificates and 358 were subsequent general certificates; of the 423 vacation certificates, 369 were first vacation certificates and 54 were subsequent vacation certificates; of the 475 vocational certificates, 129 were first vocational certificates, and 346 were either subsequent or renewed certificates. In all, 83 temporary certificates were issued to children because of physical defects and 57 were issued until further proof of age could be secured.

Of course, by far the largest group of children who secured first general or vacation certificates in Baltimore during 1932 had been born in Baltimore. While 76.2 per cent. of the 1,181 children were in this group, the next largest number, 13.6 per cent., were born in Maryland and outside the City of Baltimore. Only 0.4 per cent. were foreign born.

As evidence of age, 80.4 per cent. of all first general and vacation certificates were issued upon receipt of official birth records, and 17.4 per cent. were issued upon baptismal certificates, Bible records, insurance policies, passports, and other documentary evidence. In other words, 97.8 per cent. of all first general and vacation certificates secured by children in 1932 were issued upon some documentary evidence of age. Only 26 first general or vacation certificates, 2.2 per cent., were issued upon affidavits of parents or guardians and physical examination or physical examination only.

In view of the legislation at the 1929 meeting of the General Assembly of Maryland raising the minimum grade requirement for the general certification of children in Baltimore City to the completion of the course prescribed by the elementary schools, which in Baltimore is equivalent to the completion of the sixth grade, it is interesting to review the distribution of those children who secured first general employment certificates in Baltimore during each of the last several years by last grade completed:

Last Grade Completed	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
Total per cent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fifth .....			.6	7.1	10.2	12.3
Sixth	37.3	32.6	31.2	28.1	22.6	23.4
Seventh	28.6	32.5	33.7	33.1	32.0	29.8
Eighth	24.8	25.6	22.7	22.8	25.0	25.5
Ninth	8.6	7.8	10.4	7.8	9.0	6.4
Tenth .....	.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	.9	} 2.6
Eleventh .....	.2	.2		*	.2	
Twelfth			*	*	.1	

*Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

The tables which follow indicate in further detail the distribution of these children according to industry and occupation entered and compensation expected. (See page 14.)

In the Counties:

In all, 666 employment certificates were issued in 18 counties in Maryland in 1932. Of the 74 general certificates issued, 72 were recorded as first general certificates and 2 as subsequent general certificates; of the 592 vacation certificates issued, 496 were recorded as first vacation certificates, and 96 as subsequent vacation certificates. These figures, however, do not include vocational certificates issued or 35 certificates which were revoked because it was proved that the children did not, in fact, meet the requirements. (See pages 23-25.)

Employment Certificates Refused

In Baltimore:

In Baltimore in 1932, 28 children were refused employment certificates, 13 general certificates and 15 vacation certificates. Of these children, 15 were boys and 13 were girls. (See page 15.)

In the Counties:

During 1932, 10 children in the counties were refused employment certificates.

Statements of Age

In Baltimore:

During 1932, 1,515 children, 564 boys and 951 girls, secured in the Baltimore office statements of age indicating they were over sixteen years of age.

In the Counties:

In 1932, 162 children in the counties secured statements of age indicating they were over sixteen years of age. This figure does not include 11 statements of age which were revoked upon receipt of adequate evidence of age.

Verification of Ages

The names of 535 children were referred to the office by the industries of Baltimore City for verification of age.

	Total	Boys	Girls
Found to be sixteen and not requiring permits.....	467	80	387
Found to be under sixteen and requiring permits.....	52	5	47
Had left firm before age could be established.....	16	3	13

Of the 52 children found to be under sixteen, 15 obtained permits to work, 8 were almost sixteen and remained at home until their sixteenth birthdays. The remaining 29 children were referred to the School Attendance Department for investigation and report. (See School Attendance Department report.)

Of the 16 children who had left firms before their ages could be established, 15 could not be located and 1 had left the city.

Report of School Attendance Department

In 1932 the names of three hundred and ninety-eight (398) children of Baltimore City were referred to the School Attendance Department for investigation and report. Of this number 271 had been employed on general permits, 75 had made personal application for employment certificates without submitting required records, 36 were found working illegally, and 16 were refused permits.

Of the 271 who had been employed on permits, 104 have since secured employment and obtained new permits. Permits have also been issued for 13 of the 75 children who applied for permits, 5 of the 16 who were refused permits and 4 of the 36 who had been working illegally.

The following is a summary of the reports made by the School Attendance officers in regard to the remaining 272 cases referred:

Employment Certificates Returned

	Total	Boys	Girls
*Could not be located.....	3	3	.....
Working at home or in domestic service.....	92	20	72
Returned to school.....	37	29	8
*Looking for work.....	10	9	1
Moved away from city.....	6	4	2
*Ill.....	2	1	1
*Committed to corrective institution.....	2	1	1
Deceased.....	1	1	.....
Pending.....	14	5	9

Applied for Permits, Insufficient Records

	Total	Boys	Girls
Could not be located.....	2	1	1
Working at home or in domestic service.....	11	2	9
Returned to school.....	43	35	8
*Looking for work.....	2	1	1
Moved away from city.....	3	3	.....
Committed to corrective institution.....	1	1	.....

Permits Refused, Showing Reasons for Refusals

	Total	Boys	Girls
Working at home or in domestic service, occupation forbidden.....	1	.....	1
Returned to school, †under 16.....	3	1	2
Returned to school, occupation forbidden.....	1	.....	1
Returned to school, forbidden hours.....	2	2	.....
Returned to school, below grade.....	1	1	.....
Returned to school, under age.....	3	2	1

Worked Illegally

	Total	Boys	Girls
*Could not be located.....	2	1	1
Working at home or in domestic service.....	20	4	16
Returned to school.....	7	1	6
Pending.....	3	.....	3

*Thirteen of these children, 9 boys and 4 girls, have now reached the age of sixteen.

†Firms required children over sixteen.

Report of Industrial Inspectors

The following tables show the distribution of 819 children found employed in 407 establishments in Baltimore City in 1932:

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 407 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX AND INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.

Industry	Number of Establishments	Total Number of Children	Boys	Girls
All industries	407	819	444	375
All manufacturing industries	183	519	177	342
Chemicals	2	2	.....	2
Food products	29	47	19	28
Canning	4	13	4	9
Other than canning	25	34	15	19
Iron and steel	1	29	10	19
Leather	21	29	20	9
Boots and shoes	4	11	4	7
Shoe repairs	9	9	9	.....
Other leather	8	9	7	2
Lumber	3	3	2	1
Machinery	2	2	2	.....
Metal products, other than iron and steel	7	29	13	16
Printing and publishing	23	21	16	5
Rubber products	1	1	1	.....
Stone, clay and glass	3	14	10	4
Textiles	75	245	29	216
Cleaning and pressing	7	9	8	1
Coat pads	1	1	1	.....
Cotton goods	1	1	.....	1
Cutting	1	2	.....	2
Hosiery and knit goods	2	6	.....	6
Men's clothing	37	130	12	118
Neckwear	6	9	1	8
Pajamas and underwear	10	61	3	58
Shirts and overalls	4	14	3	11
Women's and children's clothing	4	10	.....	10
Other textiles	2	2	1	1
Other manufacturing industries	16	97	55	42
All mechanical industries	44	91	89	2
Amusements	2	2	2	.....
Automobile sales and service	5	5	5	.....
Barber shops	8	8	8	.....
Beauty shops	1	1	.....	1
Builders'	1	1	1	.....
Electricians'	2	2	2	.....
General Contractors'	1	1	1	.....
Laundries	1	1	.....	1
Moving and hauling	1	1	1	.....

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 407 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX AND INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED—Continued.

Industry	Number of Establishments	Total Number of Children	Boys	Girls
Painters' and interior decorators'	1	1	1	.....
Photographers'	1	2	2	.....
Plumbers'	1	2	2	.....
Public utilities	11	53	53	.....
Signs	3	3	3	.....
Other mechanical industries.....	5	8	8	.....
All mercantile industries.....	165	194	168	26
Small retail stores	144	159	145	14
Retail department stores.....	10	24	12	12
Wholesale stores	7	7	7	.....
Wholesale and retail stores.....	4	4	4	.....
Offices	10	10	7	3
Restaurants	5	5	3	2

Violations

In Baltimore:

During 1932 the inspectors in Baltimore reported violations of the Child Labor Laws in 158 establishments, involving the illegal employment of 177 children. Of the 177 children, 112 boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years had failed to secure the required employment certificates; 26 children were under fourteen years of age; one had secured the required certificate, but it was not on file; one was working on a certificate issued for employment with another company; 28 were found working more than eight hours a day; 13 were working after seven o'clock in the evening; 16 had failed to exchange vacation for general certificates; 9 were engaged in forbidden occupations.

According to the customary procedure of the office, the co-operation of the employers was sought and secured in many cases; but three cases were taken to court during the year. One case was dismissed; in a second case, both the employer and parent were dismissed with warning; and, in a third case, the employer was fined \$1.00 and costs.

As a result of the co-operation secured, 71 children secured employment certificates; 14 exchanged vacation for general certificates; one duplicate permit was obtained; 71 children either discontinued the employment in which they were found working or were dismissed; the schedules of 27 children were changed to conform to requirements; 2 were refused employment certificates and returned to school; the occupations of 7 boys and girls were changed; and one child was found to be more than sixteen years of age.

In the Counties:

In the counties, violations of the Child Labor Laws were reported in 29 establishments, involving the illegal employment of 42 children.

Two cases were prosecuted in the counties in 1932. In each case the employer was fined \$5.00 and costs.

The violations reported for the State in 1932 were distributed as follows:

County	Number of Establishments	Number of Children
Baltimore City	158	177
Allegany	2	2
Baltimore	4	4
Caroline	2	3
Carroll	2	3
Dorchester	13	24
Frederick	3	3
Wicomico	2	2
Worcester	1	1
Total	187	219

NUMBER OF GENERAL, VACATION AND VOCATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES SECURED BY
CHILDREN IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932

Kind of Certificate	Total Number	General			Vacation			Vocational		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total number	2,068	1,170	647	523	423	259	164	475	306	169
First	1,310	812	460	352	369	222	147	129	75	54
Subsequent	758	358	187	171	54	37	17	346*	231	115

*Includes both subsequent certificates and renewals. (See report of Special Permit Department for further information.)

NUMBER OF TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES SECURED BY CHILDREN IN BALTIMORE
CITY IN 1932

Reason for Issuing Temporary Certificates	Total Number	General			Vacation		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total number	140	111	63	48	29	15	14
Physical defects	83	64	30	34	19	7	12
Further proof of age needed	57	47	33	14	10	8	2

NUMBER OF GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES REFUSED IN BALTIMORE CITY
IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX OF CHILD AND REASON FOR REFUSAL

Reason for Refusal	Total Number	General			Vacation		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total number	28	13	6	7	15	9	6
Below grade	5	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Under age	9	1	1	.....	8	4	4
Forbidden occupation	11	5	2	3	6	4	2
Forbidden hours	3	2	1	1	1	1	.....

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH.

Place of Birth	Total Number	Per Cent.	Kind of Certificate	
			General	Vacation
Total number.....	1,181	100.0	812	369
Baltimore	900	76.2	640	260
Maryland, outside Baltimore	160	13.6	96	64
United States, outside Maryland	115	9.7	71	44
Foreign country	5	.4	4	1
Unknown	1	.1	1	.....

EVIDENCE OF AGE SUBMITTED BY CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932.

Evidence of Age Submitted	Total Number	Per Cent.	Kind of Certificate	
			General	Vacation
Total number.....	1,181	100.0	812	369
Baltimore birth record.....	726	61.5	508	218
Maryland birth record.....	146	12.4	86	60
Other state birth record.....	74	6.3	41	33
Foreign birth record.....	3	.2	2	1
Religious record.....	203	17.2	151	52
Other document	3	.2	3	.....
Affidavit	25	2.1	20	5
Physical examination	1	.1	1	.....

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES
IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AGE, AND
LAST GRADE COMPLETED

Last Grade Completed	Total Number	Per Cent.	Boys				Girls			
			Total Number		White		Colored		Total Number	White
					14	15	14	15		
Total Number.....	812	100.0	460	216	236	2	6	352	202	150
Sixth	303	37.3	177	91	83	.....	3	126	74	52
Seventh	232	28.6	122	66	54	2	.....	110	71	39
Eighth	201	24.8	114	47	64	.....	3	87	45	42
Ninth	70	8.6	42	11	31	.....	.....	28	11	17
Tenth	4	.5	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Eleventh	2	.2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NATIVITY OF FATHERS OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932

Nativity of Father	Total Number	Per Cent.	Kind of Certificate	
			General	Vacation
Total number	1,181	100.0	812	369
American White	752	63.7	528	224
American Negro	21	1.8	8	13
Bohemian	1	.1	1	.....
English	3	.3	2	1
German	28	2.4	20	8
Hungarian	8	.7	7	1
Irish	4	.3	1	3
Italian	87	7.4	62	25
Lithuanian	16	1.3	13	3
Polish	206	17.4	135	71
Russian	16	1.3	9	7
Others	38	3.2	25	13
Unknown	1	.1	1	.....

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND OF CERTIFICATE AND INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION ENTERED

Industry and Occupation Entered	Total Number	Per Cent.	Kind of Certificate	
			General	Vacation
Total number	1,181	100.0	812	369
Manufacturing and Mechanical.....	681	57.7	487	194
Canning	167	14.1	65	102
Messenger in	11	.9	10	1
Messenger out	33	2.8	29	4
Messenger both	14	1.2	12	2
Apprentice in skilled trades.....	80	6.8	69	11
Operative	211	17.9	166	45
Office	20	1.7	12	8
Other	145	12.3	124	21
Mercantile	320	27.1	204	116
Selling	109	9.2	72	37
Cash, bundle, messenger in.....	19	1.6	11	8
Messenger out	84	7.1	46	38
Messenger both	28	2.4	18	10
Office	14	1.2	4	10
Other	66	5.6	53	13
Office	19	1.6	13	6
Public messenger	60	5.1	45	15
Other	101	8.5	63	38

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AGE, AND INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION ENTERED

Industry and Occupation Entered	Total Number	Per Cent.	Boys						Girls					
			Total		White		Colored		Total		White		Colored	
					14	15	14	15			14	15	14	15
			14	15	14	15	14	15	14	15	14	15	14	15
Total Number.....	812	100.0	460	216	236	2	6	352	202	150	.....	.....
Manufacturing and Mechanical.....	487	60.0	195	102	93	.....	.....	292	176	116	.....	.....
Canning.....	65	8.0	21	13	8	.....	.....	44	35	9	.....	.....
Messenger in.....	10	1.2	6	4	2	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....
Messenger out.....	29	3.6	29	19	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messenger both.....	12	1.5	10	5	5	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Apprentice in skilled trades.....	69	8.5	64	35	29	.....	.....	5	2	3	.....	.....
Operative.....	166	20.4	18	6	12	.....	.....	148	83	65	.....	.....
Office.....	12	1.5	8	4	4	.....	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....
Other.....	124	15.3	39	16	23	.....	.....	85	53	32	.....	.....
Mercantile.....	204	25.1	158	65	87	1	5	46	17	29	.....	.....
Selling.....	72	8.9	48	19	29	.....	.....	24	10	14	.....	.....
Cash, bundle, messenger in.....	11	1.3	8	4	3	.....	1	3	1	2	.....	.....
Messenger out.....	46	5.7	43	19	22	1	1	3	1	2	.....	.....
Messenger both.....	18	2.2	17	8	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Office.....	4	.5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	53	6.5	40	15	22	.....	3	13	3	10	.....	.....
Office.....	13	1.6	12	5	7	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Public messenger.....	45	5.5	44	22	22	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Other.....	63	7.8	51	22	27	1	1	12	8	4	.....	.....

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AGE AND WAGES EXPECTED

Expected Wages Reported	Total Number	Per Cent.	Boys				Girls			
			Total		White		Colored		Total	
			14	15	14	15	14	15	14	15
Total Number.....	812	100.0	216	236	2	6	202	150	352	.....
Piece work.....	121	14.9	28	34	.....	.....	35	24	59	.....
Time work.....	53	6.5	11	8	.....	.....	24	10	34	.....
Not paid.....	87	10.7	34	37	.....	.....	7	9	16	.....
Wages not reported.....	289	35.6	155	84	1	1	134	64	199	.....
Wages reported.....	262	32.3	153	73	1	5	66	43	109	.....
\$1—less than \$2.....	2	.2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
\$2—““ \$3.....	5	.6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
\$3—““ \$4.....	25	3.1	19	7	.....	2	4	2	23	.....
\$4—““ \$5.....	18	2.2	9	3	.....	1	7	2	16	.....
\$5—““ \$6.....	104	12.8	53	23	.....	1	33	18	86	.....
\$6—““ \$7.....	41	5.1	26	13	1	.....	15	3	39	.....
\$7—““ \$8.....	33	4.1	16	8	.....	.....	17	5	23	.....
\$8—““ \$9.....	20	2.5	13	5	.....	.....	7	3	20	.....
\$9—““ \$10.....	7	.9	5	1	.....	1	1	1	7	.....
\$10—““ \$11.....	6	.7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
\$11—““ \$12.....	1	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AGE, AND INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION ENTERED

Industry and Occupation Entered	Total Number	Per Cent.	Boys					Girls				
			Total	White		Colored		Total	White		Colored	
				14	15	14	15		14	15	14	15
Total Number.....	369	100.0	222	135	74	7	6	147	91	56	.....	.....
Manufacturing and Mechanical.....	194	52.6	77	48	24	2	3	117	78	39	.....	.....
Canning.....	102	27.6	36	21	15	.....	.....	66	52	14	.....	.....
Messenger in.....	1	.3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messenger out.....	4	1.1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messenger both.....	2	.5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apprentice in skilled trades.....	11	3.0	11	8	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Operative.....	45	12.2	7	4	2	.....	.....	38	19	19	.....	.....
Office.....	8	2.2	7	4	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	21	5.7	9	4	5	.....	.....	12	7	5	.....	.....
Mercantile.....	116	31.4	89	61	24	3	1	27	11	16	.....	.....
Selling.....	37	10.0	19	13	6	.....	.....	18	7	11	.....	.....
Cash, bundle, messenger in.....	8	2.2	8	6	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Messenger out.....	38	10.3	35	24	8	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messenger both.....	10	2.7	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office.....	10	2.7	10	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	13	3.5	7	5	1	.....	1	6	2	4	.....	.....
Office.....	6	1.6	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public messenger.....	15	4.1	15	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	38	10.3	35	17	15	2	1	3	2	1	.....	.....

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN THE COUNTIES IN 1932,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTY AND KIND OF CERTIFICATE

County	Total Number	General Certificate			Vacation Certificate		
		Total	First	Subsequent	Total	First	Subsequent
Total number	666*	74	72	2	592	496	96
Allegany	20	19	19	...	1	1	...
Calvert	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
Caroline	134	...	...	...	134	110	24
Carroll	65	8	7	1	57	40	17
Cecil	4	...	...	...	4	2	2
Dorchester	154	5	5	...	149	130	19
Frederick	38	6	6	...	32	32	...
Garrett	4	...	...	...	4	4	...
Harford	41	...	...	...	41	28	13
Kent	13	3	3	...	10	10	...
Montgomery	5	1	1	...	4	3	1
Prince George's	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
Queen Anne's	6	...	...	...	6	6	...
Somerset	80	2	2	...	78	61	17
Talbot	19	...	...	...	19	16	3
Washington	27	19	18	1	8	8	...
Wicomico	32	2	2	...	30	30	...
Worcester	15	...	...	...	15	15	...

*Not including vocational certificates.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN THE
COUNTIES IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR AND AGE

County	Boys					Girls				
	Total Number	White		Colored		Total	White		Colored	
		14	15	14	15		14	15		
Total number.....	72	40	16	23	1	32	7	25	.....	.....
Allegany.....	19	12	5	7	.....	7	2	5	.....	.....
Calvert.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Carroll.....	7	5	1	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Dorchester.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4	.....	.....
Frederick.....	6	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Kent.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Prince George's.....	5	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Somerset.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Washington.....	18	13	9	4	.....	5	2	3	.....	.....
Wicomico.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN THE COUNTIES IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR AND AGE

County	Boys					Girls					
	Total Number	White		Colored		Total	White		Colored		
		14	15	14	15		14	15	14	15	
Total number.....	496	241	129	54	42	16	255	107	51	62	35
Allegany.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caroline.....	110	31	15	8	3	5	79	34	18	18	9
Carroll.....	40	22	16	6	.....	.....	18	10	8	.....	.....
Cecil.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorchester.....	130	63	30	6	21	6	67	22	14	26	5
Frederick.....	32	26	16	10	.....	.....	6	2	4	.....	.....
Garrett.....	4	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Harford.....	28	13	9	4	.....	.....	15	12	2	.....	1
Kent.....	10	4	3	1	.....	.....	6	4	2	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen Anne's.....	6	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset.....	61	26	11	4	9	2	35	6	.....	15	14
Talbot.....	16	3	1	.....	2	.....	13	10	2	.....	1
Washington.....	8	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wicomico.....	30	18	7	4	5	2	12	5	1	2	4
Worcester.....	15	12	8	1	2	1	3	1	.....	1	1

Medical Report

During 1932 the medical department in Baltimore City examined:

For first general employment certificates.....	812 children
For first vacation employment certificates.....	369 children
For temporary employment certificates.....	83 children

In addition children to whom 412 subsequent certificates were issued were surveyed and a number of children were examined in connection with the issuance of over-16 statements and in connection with proof of age for a number of newsboys and street-traders.

Out of the total number of children examined 525, 298 boys and 227 girls, were found to have physical defects. Of this number, each of 223 boys and 153 girls, a total of 376, had one defect. One hundred and twenty children, 59 boys and 61 girls, had two defects. Twenty-nine children, 16 boys and 13 girls, had three defects.

The most frequent physical defects found were defective teeth and defective vision. From a total of 67 children with defective vision, 31 of this number are definitely known to have had the vision corrected with proper glasses. Other physical defects discovered during the year were heart disease; over and under weight; diseases of the thyroid and pituitary glands; infected tonsils; and a few children with tonsils and adenoids so large as to definitely interfere with speech. Two of this number are known to have had the tonsils and adenoids removed and no doubt within a few years their speech defect will be definitely improved, if not altogether corrected.

One boy applying for a permit was found to have pneumonia. He was sent home, proper attention was given and he made a good recovery.

Another boy was found to have tuberculosis. He was referred to the Johns Hopkins Hospital for complete diagnosis and was sent to a sanatorium for treatment. He finally died, however.

In spite of the poor financial situation, lack of proper food, and hygiene, there as yet does not seem to have been any material increase over previous years of undernourished children.

The general business situation and other factors mentioned elsewhere in this report have resulted in a marked decrease over 1931 in the number of children passing through the medical department. In one way this decrease has been of help from

a medical aspect, because it has allowed us more time to inquire into the children's personal history and physical condition more carefully than heretofore. Consequently this should materially aid in improving the health of the children found to have corrective physical defects.

Henry Sheppard, Jr., M. D.

Report of the Special Permit Department

The past year has been a very difficult one for the Special Permit Department. Because of the continued wide-spread depression there was a decided increase in the number of under-grade children who were brought to the Child Labor Bureau for release from school. All of these cases were referred to the department for adjustment and investigation and those who could profit by further education were returned to school. In a large percentage of the cases investigated, serious economic need existed in the families. Therefore the refusal of a permit required sympathetic handling and sometimes lengthy explanations in order to make the child as well as the parent understand that the State is dealing wisely and kindly with him in insisting upon further preparation before entering industry. The ingenuity of the workers was severely taxed to work out plans whereby schooling could be continued without undue hardship to the families involved. It meant conferences with relief agencies; conferences with departments of education; arranging in some instances for work after school and on Saturdays; getting an employer to give the prospective job to an older unemployed brother or sister; in one case arranging with the principal of the school to allow a girl to remain at home one day a week in order to help with the laundry work taken in by the mother to support her family, and many other adjustments were made, too numerous to mention. In all of the plans suggested splendid co-operation was received from the Director of Special Education, the Director of School Attendance and all social agencies contacted. The Family Welfare workers were particularly helpful in spite of the heavy case load they carried.

Another effect of the depression has been the lowering of child labor standards by some employers, so that even more time than usual had to be spent in the supervision of our permit children to prevent unnecessarily low wages, long working hours, and poor working conditions. Many types of undesirable jobs have opened up, such as "commission jobs" for boys. These commission jobs are closely related to fraud, the boy

being coached in hard luck stories by his employer in order to sell his wares or magazines. Housewives, who never before had household help, are hiring girls because of the low wages at which they may be secured.

In this connection it is interesting to note that according to the report sent to our department by the Director of School Attendance, 1,004 girls under sixteen were permanently withdrawn from school in 1932,—an increase of 46.1 per cent over 1931. As these girls had completed the elementary grades and did not require permits for domestic service, we do not know how many of them entered into domestic occupations outside of their homes.

In 1932 two hundred and forty-nine (249) children applied to the Bureau for special work permits. Of this number, 217 were referred by city and county schools, by social workers, and by mental hygiene clinics. 129 of these children received permits and 88 were refused and returned to school. (The tables which follow give further summarized data.) The remaining 32 children made personal applications and had no school records. They were referred to the School Attendance Department.

In addition to the original permits, 346 renewals were issued (231 to boys and 115 to girls). Original permits are given only for a two-months period, at the end of which time the child must report to the Bureau. He is interviewed and his physical condition checked. If he has the same job and it meets the requirements of the department, his permit is renewed. If he has secured new work, he is given a subsequent permit, provided the job is found to be satisfactory.

In June, 1931, the school attendance law for Baltimore City was materially strengthened and no child now may be withdrawn from school, under the age of sixteen years, until the elementary grade has been completed, unless found to be mentally retarded and unable to make further progress in school. In accordance with an agreement worked out between the Department of Education and the Commissioner of Labor, all undergrade children, who wish to withdraw from school to stay at home or to enter domestic service, are referred to the Special Permit Department for mental testing. They are referred to the Bureau with a special educational sheet; they must be accompanied by a parent and produce satisfactory proof of age. Social and developmental histories are secured, mental and physical examinations are given, and the cases discussed at the weekly conference held by the two departments. If it is decided to recommend withdrawal from school, the child is given a special permit and reports to the Bureau at regular periods.

During the past year this program has been extended to the parochial schools. Bi-monthly conferences are held with the Reverend John I. Barrett, Superintendent of Parochial Schools, and all cases of withdrawals are now approved by him.

As our department is interested in all factors causing retardation of school children, we have maintained a close working relationship with the Director of School Attendance in trying to devise more effective supervision of our migratory children. Many of our Baltimore migrant children work in Pennsylvania canneries during the summer months and were affected by the passage of the Migratory Child Labor Law passed at the 1931 session of the Pennsylvania Assembly. A joint conference was held in Harrisburg in the early part of the spring with representatives from Maryland and Pennsylvania, in order to work out a satisfactory system of issuing required school certificates and arranging for physical examinations. This Act prohibits the employment of any non-resident child in Pennsylvania, under sixteen years of age, during the time when the laws of the State of such child's residence require his attendance at school.

We have continued to work very closely with the State Department of Education in order to prevent illegal employment of mentally retarded children in the counties. More county attendance officers availed themselves of the services of the department in 1932.

At the close of the year's work in December, 1932, 62.4 per cent of the boys under supervision and 40.8 per cent of the girls were working satisfactorily in spite of the existing economic condition. This was due in a large part to the use we made of the Employment Exchange established by the Commissioner of Labor in October, 1931.

MARY M. WOOTTON,

Supervisor.

VOCATIONAL

Kind of Certificate	Total	Boys	Girls
Total number.....	475	306	169
First	129	75	54
Subsequent*	346	231	115

*Includes both subsequent certificates and renewals. (See report of Special Permit Department for further information.)

NUMBER OF CHILDREN REFERRED FOR SPECIAL PERMITS BY
CITY AND COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION IN 1932.

Month	Total	Permits Granted		Withdrawn for Domestic Service		Returned to School	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
January	17	4	2	.....	1	8	2
February	24	9	2	2	2	8	1
March	10	4	1	.....	3	1	1
April	16	4	4	.....	1	6	1
May	22	9	3	1	2	6	1
June	21	11	2	.....	2	5	1
July	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
September	30	10	6	.....	5	6	3
October	31	8	8	.....	2	8	5
November	21	8	.....	.....	3	4	6
December	21	2	.....	1	4	6	8
Total.....	217	71	29	4	25	58	30

White boys referred from City.....	90
Colored boys referred from City.....	25
White boys referred from Baltimore County.....	5
White boys referred from Carroll County.....	2
White boys referred from Dorchester County.....	9
White boys referred from Howard County.....	1
Colored boys referred from Montgomery County.....	1
.....	133
White girls referred from City.....	73
Colored girls referred from City.....	3
White girls referred from Anne Arundel County.....	1
White girls referred from Baltimore County.....	1
White girls referred from Dorchester County.....	4
White girls referred from Prince George's County.....	1
White girls referred from Wicomico County.....	1
.....	84

NUMBER OF CHILDREN 14-16 REFERRED FOR SPECIAL PERMITS IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

Place of Birth	Total Number	Per Cent.
Total number	217	100.0
Baltimore	151	69.6
Maryland, outside Baltimore.....	38	17.5
United States, outside Maryland.....	27	12.4
Foreign Country	1	.5

EVIDENCE OF AGE SUBMITTED BY CHILDREN 14-16 REFERRED FOR SPECIAL PERMITS IN 1932

Evidence of Age Submitted	Total Number	Per Cent.
Total number	217	100.0
Baltimore birth record	127	58.5
Maryland birth record.....	34	15.7
Other state birth record.....	15	6.9
Religious record	30	13.8
Affidavit	9	4.2
Physical examination	2	.9

NATIVITY OF FATHERS OF CHILDREN 14-16 REFERRED FOR SPECIAL PERMITS IN 1932

Nativity of Father	Total Number	Per Cent.
Total number	217	100.0
American White	126	58.1
American Negro	27	12.4
English	1	.5
German	3	1.4
Hungarian	2	.9
Italian	27	12.4
Lithuanian	1	.5
Polish	26	12.0
Russian Hebrew	4	1.8

NUMBER OF CHILDREN 14-16 REFERRED FOR SPECIAL PER-
MITS IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SCHOOL GRADE

School Grade	Total Number	Per Cent.
Total number	217	100.0
First	2	.9
Second	1	.5
Third	6	2.8
Fourth	17	7.8
Fifth	47	21.6
Sixth	50	23.0
*Seventh	1	.5
Industrial Center	4	1.8
Open Air Class	1	.5
Opportunity Class	23	10.6
Pre-Vocational Class	21	9.7
Shop Center	10	4.6
Special Class	34	15.7

*Elementary grade in counties has been designated as seventh.

153 OF THE CASES REFERRED FOR SPECIAL PERMITS IN 1932
WERE KNOWN TO SOCIAL AGENCIES AS SHOWN
IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE

To One	61
To Two	42
To Three	21
To Four	15
To Five	8
To Six or More	6
Total	153

Newboys and Street-Traders

In compliance with the legal provisions for the licensing of newsboys and street-traders, there are five distinct types of badges issued in Maryland: (1) a route server's badge which permits a boy of ten years or more to serve papers around a regular route; (2) an oval newsboy's badge, which permits a boy of twelve years or more to sell papers on the street during certain hours when school is not in session; (3) a square newsboy's badge, which permits a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age to sell papers at any time between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening; (4) an oval street-trader's badge, which permits a boy of fourteen years or more to sell articles other than papers on the street during certain hours when school is not in session; (5) a square street-trader's badge, which permits a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age to sell articles other than papers on the street at any time between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening.

Baltimore

During the year 1932, there were issued in Baltimore 2,507 newsboys' and street-traders' licenses, of which 1,985 were issued to white boys and 522 to colored boys. Of the total number, 481 were route servers' licenses; 1,985 were oval newsboys' licenses; 178 were square newsboys' licenses; 54 were oval street-traders' licenses; and 109 were square street-traders' licenses.

During 1932, 20 licenses were refused in Baltimore, making a total of 2,527 licenses issued and refused in Baltimore during the year.

It is interesting to note that, although the number of children securing employment certificates in the Baltimore office in 1932 represented a decided decrease from the record of the preceding year, 321 more licenses were issued to newsboys and street-traders in Baltimore in 1932 than in 1931. In view of the difficulties of securing work in other lines of employment, it is reasonable to expect, perhaps, a gain in this particular field.

In all, 3,128 violations were reported to the Baltimore office in 1932: 3,054 by the inspectors; 65 by the Police Department; 3 by the School Attendance Department; and 6 through other sources. These 3,128 violations included 31 agents or companies and 37 girls.

During the year, 95 boys who had secured licenses, 19 company managers or agents, and 345 unlicensed children, 334 boys and 11 girls, were summoned to the Baltimore office. As a result, the badges of 19 boys were revoked for varying lengths of time; 7 for ten days; 1 for two weeks; 3 for thirty days; 1 for two months; 4 for three months; 1 for six months; and 2 for one year. In addition, letters notifying them of violations were written to the parents of 2,483 children, 2,467 boys and 16 girls; and 164 boys, 10 girls, and 12 agents were taken before the Juvenile Court.

In further compliance with the legal requirements, permits to appear on the stage were issued to 89 children, of whom 88 were white and 1 colored; 27 were boys and 62 were girls.

Cumberland and Hagerstown

In 1932, 153 newsboys' and street-traders' licenses were issued in Cumberland and 132 were issued in Hagerstown, which, with the 2,507 licenses issued during the year in Baltimore, makes a total number of 2,792 licenses of this kind issued in the State. In all, 27 licenses were refused in Maryland: 20 in Baltimore, 6 in Cumberland, and 1 in Hagerstown. In both Cumberland and Hagerstown one of the boys to whom licenses were issued was colored.

During the year 15 unlicensed boys were summoned to the Cumberland office and 10 unlicensed boys were summoned to the office in Hagerstown. A total number of 33 boys who had secured licenses previously were summoned to the two offices: 19 in Cumberland and 14 in Hagerstown. In all, the parents of 112 children were notified by letter of violations, and the licenses of 13 boys were revoked in the two cities. Seven badges were revoked for 15 days; 2 for 30 days; 2 for 3 months; and 2 for 6 months.

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET-TRADERS' LICENSES
ISSUED AND REFUSED IN MARYLAND IN 1932

Licenses Issued and Refused	Total Number of Cases	Balti- more	Cumber- land	Hagers- town
Total number of cases.....	2,819	2,527	159	133
Licenses issued.....	2,792	2,507	153	132
Licenses refused.....	27	20	6	1

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET-TRADERS' LICENSES
ISSUED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORD-
ING TO KIND OF LICENSE.

Kind of License	Total Number of Licenses Issued	First	Renewed
Total number	2,507	1,492	1,015
Route server	181	148	33
Oval newsboy	1,985	1,076	909
Square newsboy	178	129	49
Oval street-trader	54	51	3
Square street-trader	109	88	21

NUMBER OF BOYS REFUSED LICENSES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN
1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE

Age in Years	Total Number	Route Server	Oval Newsboy	Oval Street- Trader
Total number	20	1	18	1
9 years	1	1	.....	.....
10 years	1	.....	1	.....
11 years	17	.....	17	.....
12 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 years	1	.....	.....	1

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET-TRADERS' LICENSES
ISSUED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORD-
ING TO KIND OF LICENSE AND COLOR OF BOY

Kind of License	Total Number of Licenses Issued	Number of Licenses Issued to White Boys	Number of Licenses Issued to Colored Boys
Total number	2,507	1,985	522
Route server	181	156	25
Oval newsboy	1,985	1,514	471
Square newsboy	178	172	6
Oval street-trader	54	41	13
Square street-trader	109	102	7

NUMBER OF FIRST NEWSBOYS' AND STREET-TRADERS' LICENSES ISSUED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND OF LICENSE AND COLOR AND AGE OF BOY

Color and Age in Years of Boy	Total Number of Licenses	First Route Servers	First Oval Newsboys	First Square Newsboys	First Oval Street-Traders	First Square St. Traders
Total number	1,492	148	1,076	129	51	88
White	1,222	132	845	123	39	83
10 years	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 years	88	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 years	415	.....	415	.....	.....	.....
13 years	244	.....	244	.....	.....	.....
14 years	251	.....	135	53	29	34
15 years	180	.....	51	70	10	49
Colored	270	16	231	6	12	5
10 years	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 years	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 years	124	.....	124	.....	.....	.....
13 years	58	.....	58	.....	.....	.....
14 years	48	.....	37	3	7	1
15 years	24	.....	12	3	5	4

NUMBER OF FIRST LICENSES ISSUED TO NEWSBOYS AND STREET-TRADERS IN MARYLAND IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE

Birthplace	Total Number	Per Cent	Balti-more	Cumber-land	Hagers-town
Total number	1,626	100.0	1,492	76	58
Baltimore	1,175	72.3	1,175	.....	.....
Maryland, outside Baltimore.....	193	11.9	88	58	47
United States, outside Maryland ..	244	15.0	215	18	11
Foreign country	14	.8	14	.....	.....

NUMBER OF FIRST LICENSES ISSUED TO NEWSBOYS AND
STREET-TRADERS IN MARYLAND IN 1932, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO EVIDENCE OF AGE

Evidence of Age	Total Number	Per Cent	Balti- more	Cumber- land	Hagers- town
Total number	1,626	100.0	1,492	76	58
Baltimore birth record.....	954	58.7	954	.....	.....
Maryland birth record.....	172	10.6	78	52	42
Other state birth record.....	109	6.7	103	5	1
Foreign birth record.....	6	.3	6	.....	.....
Religious certificate	283	17.4	275	7	1
Other document	24	1.5	14	6	4
Affidavit and physical examination	76	4.7	60	6	10
Physical examination	2	.1	2	.....	.....

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET-TRADERS' VIOLATIONS
REPORTED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932

Source of Report	Number of Violations
Total number	3,128*
By inspectors	3,054
By police department.....	65
By school attendance department.....	3
Through other sources.....	6

*Includes 31 agents or companies and 37 girls

NUMBER OF PARENTS NOTIFIED OF VIOLATIONS BY LETTERS
FROM BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1932

Nature of Violation	Number of Parents Notified		
	Total	Boys	Girls
Total number	2,483	2,467	16
Selling magazines	214	212	2
Serving papers	216	216	.....
Selling shopping bags	66	66	.....
Selling papers	1,565	1,565	.....
Badge broken	22	22	.....
Badge lost	43	43	.....
Badge not worn	139	139	.....
Selling candy	49	37	12
Selling other articles	52	50	2
Had others selling or serving	5	5	.....
Selling papers, no badge, prohibited hours	2	2	.....
Selling, serving, badge at home	17	17	.....
Selling papers, prohibited hours	3	3	.....
Distributing circulars or tickets	64	64	.....
Selling on serving badge	5	5	.....
Badge not worn, had brother serving papers	2	2	.....
Had brother selling or serving	4	4	.....
Badge not worn, had boy selling or serving	2	2	.....
Begging	6	6	.....
Selling magazines during school hours	1	1	.....
Selling other articles, prohibited hours	1	1	.....
Selling magazines on serving badge	1	1	.....
Selling and serving papers	2	2	.....
Selling papers, no badge, during school hours	1	1	.....
Serving papers, had boy serving	1	1	.....

NUMBER OF BOYS HAVING LICENSES SUMMONED TO
BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1932

Nature of Violation	Number of Boys
Total number	95
Selling during school hours	10
Selling during prohibited hours	8
Selling on route badge	10
Disorderly conduct	2
Badge not worn	12
Had others selling or serving	12
Badge loaned to others	6
Selling on route badge, badge at home	4
Badge lost	5
Misconduct in school	2
Badge broken	1
Selling bags on route badge	2
Gambling	1
Badge not worn, had boy serving papers	1
Had brother selling	5
Had sister selling magazines	1
Selling, serving, badge at home	2
Had sister serving	1
Selling on route badge, had brother selling	1
Had brother serving	1
Badge not worn, prohibited hours, had others selling	1
Selling ice cream on newsboy's badge	1
Prohibited hours, had others selling	1
Selling on route badge, had others selling	1
Badge not worn, had brother selling	2
Stealing papers	2

NUMBER OF UNLICENSED CHILDREN SUMMONED TO BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1932

Nature of Violation	Number of Children Summoned		
	Total	Boys	Girls
Total number	345*	334	11
Selling magazines	17	16	1
Selling papers	135	135	.....
Selling papers on other's badge	2	2	.....
Serving papers	10	10	.....
Selling shopping bags	110	104	6
Selling candy	15	12	3
Selling other articles	42	41	1
Selling papers, prohibited hours	3	3	.....
Distributing circulars	1	1	.....
Selling candy, prohibited hours	1	1	.....
Begging	3	3	.....
Stealing papers	2	2	.....
Selling papers, had others selling	1	1	.....
Selling magazines, prohibited hours	2	2	.....
Charged with taking boy's badge	1	1	.....

*19 company representatives or agents were also called and warned.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND AGENTS TAKEN TO JUVENILE COURT IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932

Disposition of Cases	Number of Children and Agents			
	Total	Boys	Girls	Agents
Total number	186	161	10	12
Informal probation	157	147	10	.....
Probation	5	5	.....	.....
Dismissed with warning	14	9	.....	5
Sent to Maryland School for Boys	1	1	.....	.....
Sent to Virginia	1	1	.....	.....
Committed to St. Mary's Industrial School for 3 months	1	1	.....	.....
Fined \$5.00 and costs	7	.....	.....	7

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET-TRADERS' BADGES REVOKED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932

Nature of Violation	Total Number	10 Days	2 Weeks	30 Days	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
Total number.....	19	7	1	3	1	4	1	2
Had sister selling magazines.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Loaned badge to others.....	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling on route badge, had brother selling.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Selling on route badge.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling during school hours.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Selling magazines on route badge.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling during prohibited hours.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Misconduct in school.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling ice-cream on newsboy's badge.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly conduct.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stealing papers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET-TRADERS' LICENSES
ISSUED IN CUMBERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN IN 1932, CLASSI-
FIED ACCORDING TO KIND OF LICENSE.

Kind of License	Total Number	First		Renewed	
		Cumber-land	Hagers-town	Cumber-land	Hagers-town
Total number	285	76	58	77	74
Route server	49	28	9	10	2
Oval newsboy.....	236	48	49	67	72

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET-TRADERS' LICENSES
ISSUED IN CUMBERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN IN 1932, CLASSI-
FIED ACCORDING TO KIND OF LICENSE AND COLOR OF BOY.

Kind of License	Total Number	Number of Licenses Issued to White Boys		Number of Licenses Issued to Colored Boys	
		Cumber-land	Hagers-town	Cumber-land	Hagers-town
Total number	285	152	131	1	1
Route server	49	38	11	.....	.....
Oval newsboy.....	236	114	120	1	1

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET-TRADERS' LICENSES RE-
VOKED IN CUMBERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN IN 1932, CLASSI-
FIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF VIOLATION.*

Nature of Violation	Total Number	Length of Time Revoked			
		15 days	30 days	3 months	6 months
Total number	13	7	2	2	2
Lending badge to others	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Supplying others with papers	9	7	.....	.....	2
Selling during school hours	2	.....	.....	2	.....

*8 in Cumberland, 5 in Hagerstown.

NUMBER OF PARENTS NOTIFIED OF VIOLATIONS IN CUMBERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF VIOLATION

Nature of Violation	Total Number	Cumberland	Hagerstown
Total Number	112	60	52
Failure to have badge renewed.....	94	49	45
Selling without badge.....	8	5	3
Under age	8	6	2
Selling during school hours.....	2	.....	2

NUMBER OF UNLICENSED CHILDREN SUMMONED TO OFFICES IN CUMBERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF VIOLATION

Nature of Violation	Total Number	Cumberland	Hagerstown
Total number	25	15	10
Under age	8	6	2
Selling without badge.....	17	9	8

NUMBER OF BOYS HAVING LICENSES TO SELL SUMMONED TO OFFICES IN CUMBERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF VIOLATION

Nature of Violation	Total Number	Cumberland	Hagerstown
Total number	33	19	14
Badge not worn.....	19	11	8
Supplying others with papers.....	11	6	5
Lending badge	3	2	1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN SECURING PERMITS TO APPEAR IN
THEATERS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932, CLASSIFIED AC-
CORDING TO AGE, COLOR AND SEX

Age in Years	Total Number of Children	White			Colored		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total number...	89	88	26	62	1	1	.....
6 years	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
7 years	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
8 years	6	6	1	5	.....	.....	.....
9 years	6	5	1	4	1	1	.....
10 years	11	11	9	2	.....	.....	.....
11 years	16	16	7	9	.....	.....	.....
12 years	15	15	2	13	.....	.....	.....
13 years	10	10	2	8	.....	.....	.....
14 years	15	15	1	14	.....	.....	.....
15 years	5	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

One case of occupational disease was reported to this office by the State Department of Health during the year, 1932. The case covered the record of a painter, self-employed, whose illness had been diagnosed as chronic lead poisoning.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

In Baltimore City in 1932, the industrial inspectors found employed in 11,474 establishments 56,470 women, including those who come within the jurisdiction of the laws governing the hours of labor for women and those who do not. In the manufacturing industries, 45.0 per cent. of the total number of women were found employed; 13.3 per cent. were working in the mechanical industries; 29.0 per cent. had obtained employment in the mercantile trades; 8.9 per cent. were engaged in offices and 3.8 per cent. were employed in hotels, restaurants and lunchrooms.

Again it was found that the largest single group of women worked exactly eight hours a day.

Number of Hours Worked per Day	Per Cent. of Women
Less than eight.....	27.3
Eight hours	30.0
Eight—less than nine.....	16.1
Nine—less than ten.....	12.2
Ten hours	2.7
More than ten.....	.6
Hours not reported.....	11.1

Reports of 90 violations in Baltimore of the laws governing the hours of employment for women were made by the industrial inspectors during 1932. Seven additional cases, however, were reported in the counties. Five cases in Baltimore City were prosecuted during the year, including one case involving the obstruction of inspectors in the discharge of their duties. In one of these cases the company was fined costs and paroled for one year, but the remaining cases were dismissed. One of the county cases was taken to court and the employer was found not guilty.

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 11,474 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED

Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Women
All industries	11,474	56,470*
All manufacturing industries	1,978	25,429*
Brass, bronze, and copper	8	42
Chemicals	106	919
Food products	273	3,778*
Canning, fruits and vegetables	14	1,340
Canning, seafood	1	65
Other food products	258	2,373*
Iron and Steel	30	868
Leather products	30	330
Boots and shoes	6	201
Shoe repairing	13	16
Other leather products	11	113
Lumber	70	315
Machinery	63	660
Metal products, other than iron and steel	40	646
Paper and Printing	174	1,441
Rubber goods	2	47
Stone, clay, and glass	26	341
Textiles	1,017	13,951
Caps and millinery	28	159
Cleaning and pressing	301	562
Coat pads	4	71
Cotton goods	10	340
Cutting	10	238
Hemstitching and buttonholes	30	49
Hosiery and knit goods	2	53
Men's clothing	408	6,226
Men's and women's clothing	4	14
Neckwear	18	307
Pajamas and underwear	16	2,598
Shirts and overalls	21	766
Women's clothing	133	2,234
Other textiles	32	334
Tobacco	11	86
Transportation equipment	11	69
Other manufacturing industries	117	1,936

*May include some women employed outside City of Baltimore, employed by organizations submitting employment reports for entire State.

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 11,474 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED—(Continued)

Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Women
All mechanical industries.....	1,202	7,497*
Amusements	5	10
Automobile sales and service.....	117	167
Barbers'	29	40
Beauty parlors	352	872
Bootblacks'	10	18
Builders'	27	30
Electricians'	23	25
General Contractors'	9	19
Laundries	217	1,707
Moving and hauling.....	162	162
Painters'	13	23
Paper hangers' and interior decorators'	3	3
Photographers'	21	49
Plumbers'	76	100
Public utilities	48	4,162*
Signs	10	10
Tinsmiths'	12	12
Undertakers'	11	12
Other mechanical industries	57	76
All mercantile establishments	6,670	16,387
Small retail stores	5,955	8,590
Retail department stores	58	5,924
Wholesale stores	542	1,601
Wholesale and retail stores.....	115	272
Hotels	7	17
Offices	893	5,022
Restaurants and lunchrooms	724	2,118

*May include some women employed outside City of Baltimore, employed by organizations submitting employment reports for entire State.

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 11,474 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF INDUSTRY AND HOURS WORKED PER DAY

Number of Hours Worked Per Day	Total Number of Women	All Manufacturing Industries	All Mechanical Industries	All Mercantile Industries	Offices	Hotels, Restaurants and Lunch Rooms
Total number	56,470	25,429	7,497	16,387	5,022	2,135
Less than 8 hours	15,399	1,655	3,296	6,321	3,675	452
Eight hours	16,960	9,197	2,149	3,709	1,270	635
Eight—less than nine	9,066	7,167	290	1,395	26	188
Nine—less than ten	6,881	4,985	1,300	380	7	209
Ten hours	1,520	656	123	489	3	249
*More than ten hours	339	15	19	275	.....	30
*Hours not reported	6,305	1,754	320	3,818	41	372

*Including home-workers, workers in canneries, women proprietors, and other women workers not covered by the ten-hour law.

NUMBER OF HOME-WORKERS FOUND EMPLOYED IN BALTIMORE IN 1932, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX AND INDUSTRY.

Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Persons		
		Total Number	Number of Men	Number of Women
All industries.....	247	260	70	190*
Caps	2	2	2	.....
Cleaning and pressing.....	15	16	13	3
Cutting	2	2	2	.....
Fur goods	3	4	3	1
Hemstitching and button-holes	12	12	.....	12
Men's clothing.....	170	180	42	138*
Men's and women's clothing	1	2	2	.....
Underwear	1	1	1	.....
Shirts	3	3	.....	3
Tobacco products.....	1	1	1	.....
Underwear and pajamas	1	1	.....	1
Women's and children's clothing	36	36	4	32

*1 girl under the age of sixteen years.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN MARYLAND IN 1932

Unemployment

In 1932 this office again found it impossible to repeat the census of unemployment in Baltimore City which, with the co-operation of the Baltimore Police Department, it had arranged in February of 1928, 1929, and 1930.

During a year of continued receding employment, however, every effort has been maintained to watch the trend of the situation as closely as possible, and, as a result, a considerable amount of information has been accumulated, summaries of which are presented here.

Building Contracts

This office has secured each month, through the services of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, a statement giving the number of building contracts awarded in Baltimore and in Maryland, and in each case the number of square feet of new floor space involved, and the cost or valuation. In this way, the office has been in a position to watch the trend of the building activities within the State.

The detailed records indicate a loss in Maryland in 1932 over the preceding year of 13.2 per cent. in number of projects; of 33.7 per cent. in number of square feet of new floor space; and of 42.4 per cent. in cost. In Baltimore, the corresponding loss was 20.0 per cent. in number of projects; 45.2 per cent. in number of square feet of new floor space; and 30.9 per cent. in cost.

The Trend of Employment in Selected Industries in Maryland in 1932

Since 1923 the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics has secured from selected manufacturing industries throughout the State written monthly statements giving in each case the number of employees, the amount of payroll, and the operating time during the period covered by the report. From these figures regular monthly reports have been compiled indicating the trend of employment in manufacturing industries in Maryland, and the changes in the amount of payroll.

During recent years rapid strides have been made in the expansion of the scope of the report and slightly increased facilities have made it possible to more nearly attain the goal toward which the staff has been working. Not only has the number of manufacturers contributing to the information been materially increased, but in addition other fields of employment have been added: retail trade, both department stores and limited price stores; wholesale trade; public utilities; coal mines; hotels; quarries; building construction; general contracting; laundries; and cleaning and dyeing. As a result, the report compiled for December, 1932, was based on written statements made by 828 Maryland establishments and employment units in which there were employed in that month 75,758 persons, whose combined weekly earnings were \$1,393,585.17.

During 1932, furthermore, it was possible to construct from the information contained in these reports an employment index for the State of Maryland and one for the Baltimore Industrial Area, a step which wholly inadequate facilities had prevented before. In the case of each manufacturing index the average of the 36 months, 1929-1931, was used as a base, and it

was possible to construct the index for the State of Maryland to cover a period beginning with January, 1924. (See accompanying chart.) The Baltimore index begins with January, 1929; and all index numbers will be maintained and released hereafter on a current monthly basis.

Index numbers for general manufacturing industries in the State of Maryland and in the Baltimore Industrial Area follow.

INDEX NUMBERS, EMPLOYMENT AND COMBINED WEEKLY PAY-ROLLS, BALTIMORE INDUSTRIAL AREA

COMBINED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

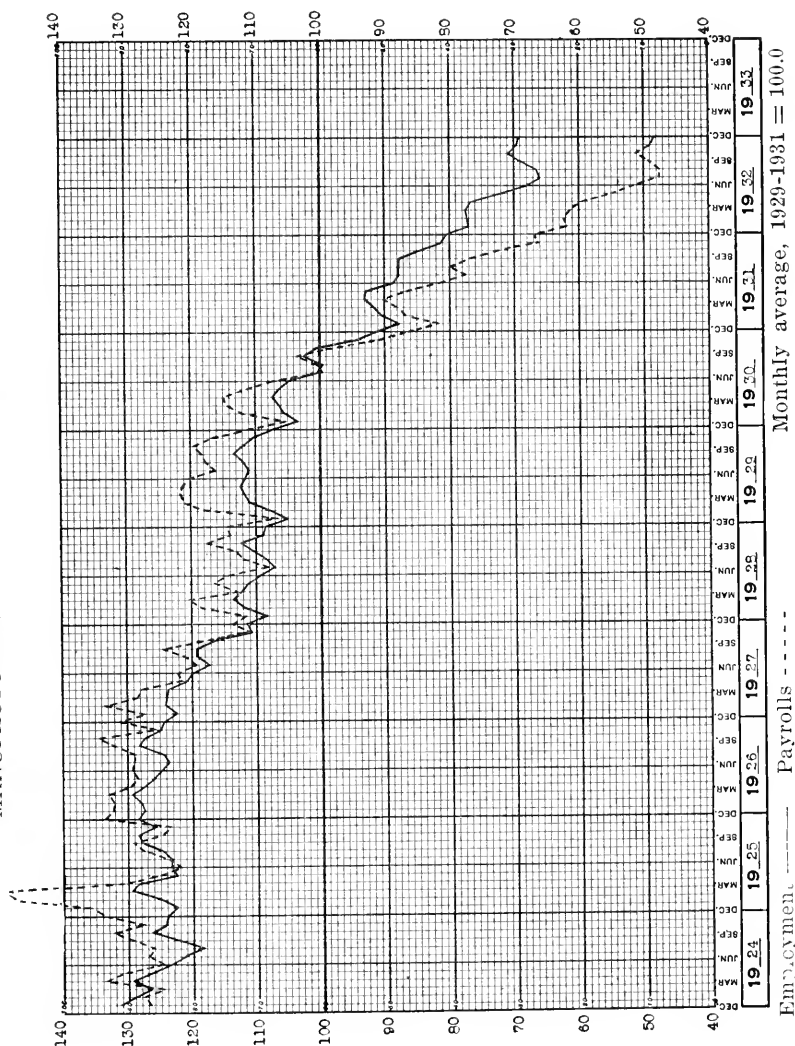
(Average 36 months, 1929-1931 = 100.0)

Months	Employment				Payrolls			
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932
January	105.6	103.9	87.3	76.2	107.8	104.1	81.5	60.8
February	108.3	106.3	89.7	76.4	118.1	111.8	87.1	60.0
March	112.1	107.5	91.2	76.6	121.7	114.8	87.1	59.8
April	113.2	109.2	92.6	76.6	122.2	114.7	88.3	58.4
May	112.8	107.4	91.9	72.5	121.1	111.5	86.1	53.4
June	112.0	105.3	87.3	69.0	119.8	107.1	80.6	50.5
July	111.7	100.5	86.5	65.3	116.9	100.1	76.2	46.2
August	112.4	100.2	86.5	65.1	117.4	99.7	79.4	45.9
September	114.9	102.2	86.8	66.6	117.9	103.1	76.6	47.2
October	113.1	99.8	83.7	67.1	119.2	97.9	71.3	48.7
November	111.9	93.4	80.0	64.7	117.2	90.7	65.4	46.0
December	108.7	90.4	78.9	64.9	111.5	85.7	65.5	46.0

INDEX NUMBERS, EMPLOYMENT AND COMBINED WEEKLY PAYROLLS, STATE OF MARYLAND
COMBINED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
(Average 36 months, 1929-1931 = 100.0)

Months	Employment					Payrolls				
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
January.....	131.3	122.7	127.6	122.2	108.4	126.7	135.7	132.2	127.1	111.7
February.....	129.0	125.1	128.0	124.0	111.9	127.8	147.6	132.1	133.4	118.2
March.....	126.8	129.3	129.2	123.9	113.8	124.4	149.7	133.0	128.6	120.6
April.....	129.3	128.2	127.3	123.7	112.3	133.7	130.1	129.7	127.9	112.9
May.....	126.2	122.4	126.0	120.9	111.2	130.5	124.9	128.5	121.5	116.5
June.....	123.4	123.1	124.9	120.0	109.5	124.5	121.7	129.3	122.1	114.3
July.....	121.1	123.1	123.8	117.3	107.1	126.9	123.4	129.0	119.2	108.0
August.....	118.3	124.7	124.4	119.2	108.5	126.0	127.6	128.9	121.0	111.9
September.....	122.1	127.7	128.1	119.3	110.4	129.2	129.3	131.8	124.7	113.0
October.....	126.3	128.3	127.5	116.2	112.2	132.2	124.8	134.5	117.4	117.8
November.....	124.1	125.7	125.0	110.7	108.9	127.4	123.6	125.3	111.0	114.0
December.....	123.9	128.3	124.3	111.3	108.4	133.3	133.6	131.2	113.7	115.5
Months	1929	1930	1931	1932		1929	1930	1931	1932	
January.....	105.1	103.5	87.8	77.1		106.6	105.3	81.8	61.9	
February.....	107.7	105.7	90.2	77.4		117.7	111.9	86.8	62.2	
March.....	111.0	106.3	91.8	77.7		121.0	114.3	88.0	61.2	
April.....	111.8	107.3	93.1	76.9		121.5	115.0	90.1	59.7	
May.....	112.1	106.3	92.9	72.5		121.3	111.2	86.8	55.0	
June.....	111.5	104.9	88.7	68.1		120.3	106.9	81.3	51.4	
July.....	111.0	100.4	87.9	66.0		116.4	99.8	77.4	47.7	
August.....	111.9	99.8	87.8	66.5		117.8	100.4	80.0	47.6	
September.....	113.2	102.4	87.6	68.9		118.3	103.7	76.9	49.1	
October.....	112.0	100.2	84.8	71.0		119.6	98.6	72.3	51.2	
November.....	110.3	94.1	81.2	69.9		116.8	91.0	66.3	48.9	
December.....	107.6	91.2	80.5	69.4		111.1	86.2	67.0	48.4	

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAYROLLS IN MARYLAND
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1924 TO 1932



From the information contained in the statements released each month, the following results indicate the per cent. of change in employment in manufacturing industries in Maryland in each month of 1932, as compared with identical months of 1931.

Months	Per Cent. of Decrease
January	13.2
February	13.7
March	15.7
April	13.7
May	19.2
June	22.1
July	25.8
August	24.2
September	21.4
October	16.3
November	13.9
December	13.8

In computing the average per cent. of normal full time worked by the combined number of employees in the manufacturing industries contributing this information, the following results were obtained:

Months	Average Per Cent. of Normal Full Time				
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
January		98.9	97.8	91.9	80.3
February		100.5	97.1	94.3	87.1
March		100.4	97.3	92.1	78.6
April		100.1	98.3	92.1	77.4
May		100.4	98.2	91.6	76.3
June		100.2	97.0	92.5	78.7
July	97.4	97.0	96.2	92.2	76.4
August	98.3	98.8	96.3	91.5	76.4
September	99.5	99.8	95.6	91.8	80.5
October	99.8	98.4	95.5	89.9	83.4
November	98.2	98.5	94.3	87.8	80.7
December	99.6	97.3	91.9	87.3	81.3

PER CENT. OF CHANGE, MONTHLY, DURING 1932 IN NUMBER OF
EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL FOR GENERAL MANU-
FACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MARYLAND.

Months Compared	Number of Establishments	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll
January, 1932, with December, 1931.....	506	—3.0	—6.6
February with January.....	498	— .3	+ .7
March with February.....	491	— .6	—3.3
April with March.....	473	—1.3	—2.1
May with April.....	481	—4.5	—8.0
June with May.....	459	—5.2	—2.8
July with June.....	456	—4.5	—7.9
August with July.....	448	+ .9	.....
September with August.....	439	+3.6	+3.4
October with September.....	417	+3.0	+4.3
November with October.....	435	—1.6	—4.5
December with November.....	450	— .7	—1.0

STAFF OF THE STATE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND STATISTICS

Name	Address	Title
Dr. J. Knox Insley.....	Baltimore	Commissioner
Dr. Wright S. Sudler.....	Baltimore	Medical Examiner
Dr. Henry Sheppard.....	Baltimore	Medical Examiner
Dr. Edward A. Kitlowski.....	Baltimore	Examining Physician and Psychiatrist
Kathryne P. Rogers.....	Anneslie	Chief Clerk
A. Louise Murphy.....	Baltimore	Statistician
Mary M. Wootton.....	Baltimore	Supervisor, Special Per- mit Department
Catherine B. Hughes.....	Baltimore	Permit Officer
Harry A. LeBrun.....	Towson	Inspector
William D. Bloom.....	Catonsville	Inspector
John W. Peterson.....	Baltimore	Inspector
Howard H. Wiley.....	White Hall	Inspector
John F. Duggan.....	Baltimore	Inspector
James E. Magill.....	Baltimore	Inspector
Benjamin C. Green.....	Towson	Inspector
Edgar P. Eyler.....	Hagerstown	Inspector
Edith S. Maynard.....	Baltimore	Inspector
Edmund Rawa.....	Baltimore	Inspector
Monica McCarthy.....	Baltimore	Inspector
Lewis B. Francis.....	Salisbury	Inspector
August H. Siegmund.....	Baltimore	Inspector
William F. Braden.....	Baltimore	Inspector
Margaret W. Hatfield.....	Baltimore	Inspector
Elizabeth Sanders.....	Baltimore	Senior Clerk
Maddeleine V. Dunne.....	Baltimore	Senior Clerk
Margaret A. Clarke.....	Baltimore	Senior Stenographer
Selma B. Cone.....	Baltimore	Stenographer-Secretary
Helen E. Spencer.....	Baltimore	Junior Stenographer
Bessie F. Robinson.....	Baltimore	Junior Stenographer
Mary Schelle.....	Baltimore	Junior Stenographer
Mary F. Riley.....	Baltimore	Junior Typist
Lynn M. Cave.....	Baltimore	Boiler Inspector
Louis F. Duge.....	Baltimore	Boiler Inspector

SEP 30 1938

DO NOT CIRCULATE

